

Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number

In every rank, or great or small, 'Tis industry supports us all.

—Gay.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. X., No. 177.

ST. JOHN'S, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1923.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST
Strong wind, S. & S. W. and moderate rain, with rain. Tuesday: Wind shifting to westerly & clearing.

British Government Says Occupation Illegal Montreal City Has \$500,000 Fire

Prime Minister Asks Imperial Government To Appoint Enquiry Commission

NEW U. S. PRESIDENT IS REGARDED AS ONE OF COUNTRY'S ABLEST AND BEST PUBLIC MEN

Coolidge Is Modest and Conservative, But Forceful and Keen Legislator.

All sudden and unexpected changes in government are apt to be regarded with consternation by the mass of the people. For nations are like children, they fear to go in the dark. No matter how critical they may have been of his predecessor, they will commonly look askance at a new leader. Familiarity may breed contempt, but by a strange paradox, confidence is frequently bred with it. When therefore, President Harding was carried off without warning, after all danger from his illness was thought to have passed, the man in the street wondered at first what was going to be done. The late president may have earned much abuse during his tour in the west for his favorable attitude towards the World Court, but that did not alter the fact that he was a president of proved ability and energy. Who then was to replace him? Calvin Coolidge? The name had a reassuring sound to it. Even far from New England and the scene of his political exploits, in Nebraska and California, men, who took little interest in political affairs, must have recollected dimly that Coolidge was a good man. And in his own native New England, there must be supreme confidence that he will fill the office of president with dignity and efficiency.

For Calvin Coolidge is a typical product of New England. In 1830 John Coolidge settled in Watertown, Mass., and became a prosperous farmer. His descendants have all been farmers in their turn except for the present President of the United States. Calvin's father who owned a farm in the little village of Plymouth, Vermont, in addition to carrying on the farm, was the village store-keeper. It was here that Calvin was born on July 4, 1872. As a boy, he worked on the farm and in the store and attended the village schools in the Vermont towns of Ludlow and St. Johns-

bury. He received his later education at Amherst College, where his history and affairs of government early attracted his attention and study. He specialized in these subjects and in his senior year he won a gold medal offering to students of the colleges of the United States by the Sons of the American Revolution for the best essay on "The Principles of the American Revolution." After graduating from college, he studied law in Northampton, Mass., where he was admitted to the bar. He took a prominent part in the city government and was early elected to the City Council, and later to the offices of city attorney, mayor and member of the Massachusetts House and Senate. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1916 and was re-elected in 1917 and 1918. He was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket in 1918 to succeed S. W. McCall, and was elected governor in 1919. In the following year he was re-elected under circumstances that attracted nationwide attention.

For it was during his second administration that he had to cope with the Boston police strike. The members of the Police Force had formed a union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, although forbidden to do so by the police commissioner, Edwin U. Curtis, who suspended 19 police officers for disobeying the rule prohibiting such action. On Tuesday, September 9, 1919, about seventy-five per cent of the police officers left their posts and a night of lawlessness followed. The next day Governor Coolidge called out the Massachusetts State Guard and without any hope of compromise, expressed his determination to replace the striking police officers with men who would stay at their posts. Coolidge classed the striking police officers as deserters and refused to be intimidated by threats of a general

strike. He declared with emphasis that "the authority of the Commonwealth cannot be intimidated or coerced."

Governor Coolidge went to the people for re-election on no other issue than that of "law and order" as represented by his words and acts in the police strike. Before the election campaign was half over, it was evident that, although some labor organizations were hostile, the rank and file strongly supported his return. Coolidge himself was confident throughout that he would get the labor vote of his party and asserted "Labor was loyal during the war and I assert it will be found standing for law and order in this election. It cannot be bought." The final result showed how accurately he had estimated the temper of the people, for he was re-elected over his chief opponent by a plurality of about 125,000, with one exception the largest ever recorded in the State.

Not long afterwards the campaign for the Presidential nomination opened and a Republican organization was formed to promote his candidacy. When this became known to Coolidge, however, he issued a statement refusing to permit a contest in his name for delegates in Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention. His explanation was typical of the man and his words were widely quoted. "The times require of men charged with public responsibility singleness of purpose," he said. "The curse of the present is the almost universal grasping for power in high places and in low to the exclusion of the discharge of obligations. . . . My paramount obligation is not to expose the great office of governor but to guard and protect it. . . . My duty, clear, plain, unequivocal, is to the people of Massachusetts. To Massachusetts, unafraid, orderly patriotic American, in the discharge of every duty an example to the nation." While Governor he showed a cool judgment in legislation. In June 1919, he vetoed the bill for increasing the pay of members of the Massachusetts House, arguing that their service was optional and not a means of livelihood; it was public service and should not be made a job.

At the Republican National Convention in 1920 he received a few votes on all ten ballots for president and when the voting for vice-president began his victory was at once apparent and he was nominated by acclamation.

The new president is remarkable for the simplicity of his life. When chosen Governor, he did not abandon his modest residence in half of a semi-detached house in Northampton, but took a single room in a Boston hotel in the business district, returning the hundred odd miles to his home for week-ends. It is said that a visitor, arriving at Northampton from New York, asked the driver of a taxicab standing in front of the railway station if he knew where Governor Coolidge lived. "I know the house," replied the chauffeur, and drove off with his fare. Nor did he show any anxiety regarding the location of the Governor's residence until he had turned into a residential street and drawn up finally before a large frame house, painted white, when he shook his head doubtfully. "Thought you said you knew the house," remarked the fare. "Oh, this is the house, all right," replied the driver, "but Cal only lives in half of it, and I'm danged if I can remember which half it is."

Coolidge has the reputation of be-

BRITAIN PLACES ON RECORD HER POSITION IN THE REPARATIONS MESS

Curzon's Note Says Government Regards Occupation of Ruhr as Illegal.

LONDON, August 13.—The British Government in the publication to-day of the official correspondence with the Allies since June, placed on record its position with regard to the German reparations problem.

Lord Curzon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in an elaborate note, sets forth that the British government regards the occupation of the Ruhr as illegal and unauthorized by the Versailles Treaty, thus supporting the German contention in this respect. He offers, however, to submit the point to arbitration by the Hague or by some other body.

While still adhering to a tone of the utmost courtesy, and saying nothing definite with regard to any separate action on the part of Great Britain, Lord Curzon emphasizes that Great Britain cannot agree with the French policy, which he intimates plainly, seems to point to indefinite occupation of the Ruhr.

Lord Curzon still leaves it to the French to suggest a method of creating an international committee to examine into Germany's capacity to

pay reparations, but he plainly declared that Great Britain cannot accept the decision of the Reparations Commission on this matter, since that Commission has become a mere instrument of the Franco-Belgian policy.

Finally, Lord Curzon declares that the British Government still adheres to the plan of former Premier Bonar Law, under which Great Britain would be satisfied to obtain from German reparations and Allied debt to Great Britain, a sum sufficient to meet Great Britain's obligations to the United States.

Lord Curzon, in the note summarizing the British viewpoint, says, "His Majesty's Government never contemplated that Germany should be relieved of all reparations payments; they are determined that Germany shall pay to the maximum of her capacity. What the maximum may be should be decided by an Imperial Inquiry. To ask more than Germany's capacity, can only destroy the assets which Germany would be able to offer the Allies."

ing a "rotten politician." "So far as I know," said the local blacksmith, a power in Northampton politics, "he has never slapped a man on the back or brought him a drink at a bar." Nevertheless Calvin Coolidge gets the votes, a fact which has always puzzled Judge Field, in whose office the President learnt his law. The judge is an intimate friend and describes how he discovered by chance that young Calvin had won the gold medal essay on the American Revolution and had told no one, either at the office or at home. "Now I say," was the judge's comment, "that a man who doesn't know how to advertise better than that is thoroughly lacking in what, from a practical political view, is the essential qualification." He has never had a nick-name in his life, said the judge. "People who know him call him 'Cal,' but that is as far as any of them will go. He is not what you would call a mixer. He is the quietest man I ever knew."

The new President has an amazing faculty for phrase-making. His speeches are almost always very brief, concise and packed with epigram. When elected President of the Senate, he delivered a forty-word speech on taking up his duties. "Honorable Senators—My sincerest thanks I offer you. Conserve the firm foundations of our institutions. Do your work with the spirit of a soldier in the public service. Be loyal to the Commonwealth and to yourselves. And be brief, above all things, be brief." On his induction as presiding officer of the Senate in 1914, he made a longer speech, but a more notable one. "Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition

do that. Expect to be called a stand-patter, but don't be a stand-patter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation." This is political wisdom our own legislators would be well to acquire.

Montreal Has Another Big Fire

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—It is estimated that upwards of four million dollars damage was caused by a fire that completely destroyed a block of property on Osborne and Mountain Streets, opposite the Windsor Street Canadian Pacific Railway Station here this afternoon.

The fire originated in Ledoux and Jennings' Carriage Factory and spread to flats and apartment houses in the block. Scores of families were obliged to vacate these and neighbouring houses owing to the heat and danger from falling walls.

No lives were lost nor injuries received.

DOVER, Aug. 13.—Enrique Tira-bocchi, the Argentine swimmer, landed here this afternoon after swimming the English Channel from Cape Griz Nez, France, in the record time of sixteen hours and thirty-three minutes.

Rioting and Plunder Are Rife in Germany

Red Flag Is In Evidence And Many Deaths Are Reported.

CRELFELD, Prussia, Aug. 13.—During the plundering of food shops and other demonstrations against food shortage and currency stringency, four demonstrators were killed and thirty wounded, several of whom are expected to die, during a clash with the newly organized police force. Several textile plants were seized by demonstrators, some of whom carried red flags.

During a clash with newly organized police, several textile plants were seized by demonstrators, some of whom carried red flags.

Virtually all the manufacturing district of Crefeld is at a standstill owing to demonstrations.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—There has been continuous rioting at the big industrial plants in and around Berlin the past few days, caused by the food situation, money shortage and wage disputes.

At the Glan Siemens Halske works in Siemensstadt, the workers assumed an attitude of passive resistance, refusing to do any work, upon which the management shut down the plants, which normally employ one hundred thousand men.

At other shops and plants the Soviets hoisted the red flag.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Eleven persons were killed and many wounded on Saturday, in a clash between striking workmen and peasants, at Aix La Chapelle, according to a report reaching Berlin.

After Friday's raid on nearby farms by city workers, peasants organized self-protection squads which proceeded to repulse the invaders who attempted forcibly to seize crops and stores of food.

CUNO HAS RESIGNED

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The resignation of Chancellor Cuno and the entire Cabinet was accepted to-day by President Erbert.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, has been commissioned by President Erbert to form a government.

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KINDRED OF THE DUST

(By PETER P. KYNE)
CHAPTER V.

It pleased Hector McKaye to make an occasion of his abdication and Donald's accession to the presidency of the Tye Lumber Company. The Dreamer was not sufficiently large for his purpose, however, for he planned to entertain all of his subjects at a dinner and make formal announcement of the change. So he gave a barbecue in a grove of maples on the edge of the town. His people received in silence the little speech he made them, for they knew him, while Donald they had not known for five years, and there were many who feared that the East might have changed him. Consequently, when his father called him up to the little platform from which he spoke, they received the young laird in silence also.

"Folks—my own home folks," Donald began, "to-day I formally take up the task that was ordained for me at birth. I am going to be very happy doing for you and for myself. I shall never be the man my father is; but if you will take me to your hearts and trust me as you have trusted him, I'll never go back on you, for I expect to live and to die in Port Agnew, and, while I live, I want to be happy with you. I would have you say of me, when I am gone, that I was the worthy son of a worthy sire." He paused and looked out over the eager, upturned faces of the men, women, and children whose destinies he held in the hollow of his hand. "My dear friends, there aren't going to be any changes," he finished, and stepped down off the platform.

From the heart of the crowd a lumberjack cried "Ya-hoo-o-o-o!" as only a lusty lumberjack can cry it. "He's a chip of the old block!" cried another, and there were cheers and some tears and a general rush forward to greet the new master, to shake his hand, and pledge allegiance to him.

When the reception was over, old Hector took charge of the homely games and athletic contests, and the day's delights culminated in a log-burbling contest in the Skookum, in which the young laird participated. When, eventually, he fell in the river and was counted out, old Hector donned his son's calked boots and, with a whoop such as he had not emitted in forty years, entered the lists against the young fellows. In the old days in the Michigan woods, when burling was considered a magnificent feat of the lumberjack, he had been a champion, and for five minutes he spun his log until the water foamed, crossing and recrossing the river and winning the contest unanimously. From the bank, Mrs. McKaye and her daughters watched him with well-bred amusement and secret disapproval. They could not forget, as he could, that he was The Laird of Tye; they preferred more dignity in the head of



the house. The McKaye family drove home along the cliff road at sunset. Young Donald paused on the terrace before entering the house, and, stirred by some half-forgotten memory, he glanced across the Bight to the little white House far below on the Sawdust Pile. The flag was floating from the cupola, but even as he looked it came fluttering down.

Donald turned toward the McKaye flag. It was still floating. "The old order changeth," he soliloquised, and hauled it down, at the same time shouting to his father within the house:

"Hey, dad; fire the sunset gun!"

The Laird pressed the button and the cannon boomed.

"We've neglected that little ceremony since you've been away," he remarked, as Donald entered the room. "Other times, other customs," I dare say."

He hurried upstairs to dress for dinner (a formality which he disliked, but which appeared to please his wife and daughters), and Donald took his father's binoculars and went out on the terrace. It had occurred to him that he had not seen old Caleb Brent and Nan at the barbecue, and he wondered why. Through the glasses, he could make out the figure of a woman in the cupola window, and she was watching him through a long marine telescope.

"There's my old friend, Nan, grown to womanhood," Donald soliloquised, and waved his arm at her. Through the glasses, he saw her wave back at him.

CHAPTER VI.

The morning after the barbecue, Donald McKaye reported at eight o'clock to his father's faithful old general manager, Andrew Daney. Daney had grown gray in his father's service, and it was no part of Donald's plans to assign him to a back seat.

"Well, Mr. Daney," he inquired affably, "what are your plans for the new hired man?"

Old Daney looked up quizzically.

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"You do the planning here, Don," he replied.

"You heard me say yesterday that there would be no changes, Mr. Daney. Of course, I haven't grown up in Port Agnew without learning something of my heritage, but, in view of the fact that I still have considerable to learn, suppose you indicate just where I ought to start."

Daney was pleased at a deference he had not anticipated.

"Start in the woods," he replied. "That's where your daddy started. Felling timber and handling it a fine artifice art, Don. I'd wrestle logs for a month and follow them down the Skookum to the log boom. Then I'd put in six months in the mill and six more in the factory, following it with three months on the dock, tallying, and three months of a hand-shaking tour among the trade. After that, you may sit in at your father's desk, and I'll gradually break you in to his job."

"That's a grand idea, and I'll act on it," Donald declared.

"Well, it's too late to act on it to-day, Don. The up-river launch to the logging camp left at seven o'clock. However, I have a job for you. We really need the Sawdust Pile for an extension of our drying yard. Our present yard lies right under the lee of that ridge of which Tye Head is an extension, and it's practically noon before the sun gets a fair chance at it. The Sawdust Pile gets the sun all day long, and the winds have an uninterrupted sweep across it. We can dry our cedar decking there in half the time it requires now."

"But the Sawdust Pile is—"

"A rat's nest, Don. There a number of other shacks there now—some Greek fishermen, a negro, and a couple of women from the overflow of Tye. It ought to be cleaned out."

"I noticed these shacks last night, Mr. Daney, and I agree with you that they should go. But I haven't the heart to run old Caleb Brent off the Sawdust Pile. I gave it to him, you know."

"Well, let Brent stay there. He's too old and crippled with rheumatism to attend to his truck garden any more; so if you leave him the space for his house and a chicken yard, he will be satisfied. In fact, I have discussed the proposition with him, and he is agreeable."

"While your father was in Europe with you they horned in, claimed a squatter's right, and stood pat. Old Brent was defenseless, and while the boys from the mill would have cleaned them out if I had given the word, the Greeks and the negro were defiant, and it meant bloodshed. So I have permitted the matter to rest until your father's return."

Donald reached for his hat. "Caleb Brent's squatter-right to that Sawdust Pile is going to be upheld," he declared. "I'll clean that colony out before sunset, or they'll clean me."

"I'd proceed cautiously if I were you, Don. They have a host of friends up in Darrow, and we must not precipitate a feud."

"I'm going over now and serve notice on them to vacate immediately," he grinned at old Daney. "A negro, and a handful of Greeks, and

Grove Hill Bulletin

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There's a distinct difference in favor of "Salada"

those unfortunate women can't bluff the boss of Port Agnew, Mr. Daney. "They tell me there's a blind pig down there, also." "It will not be there after to-day," Donald answered lightly, and departed for the Sawdust Pile. As he came to the gate in the neat fence Caleb Brent had built across the Sawdust Pile nine years before, a baby boy, of perhaps three years of age, rose out of the weeds in which he had been playing, and regarded the visitor expectantly. "Hello, bub!" the young Laird of Tye greeted the child. "Hello!" came the piping answer. (To be continued)

Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale.

Note These Prices:
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WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, with buckle. Only . . . \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas High Laced Boots. Only . . . \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas Laced Low Shoes. Only . . . \$1.50
Ladies' Grey Kid One Strap Shoes. Only . . . \$4.75
Girls' White Canvas Laced Boots. Only . . . \$1.30
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LEATHER FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' Boots. Only . . . \$1.50 the pair
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About 500 pairs in this lot.
Secure your size to-day.

MEN'S BOOTS

Men's Dark Tan Laced Boots. Only . . . \$4.50
Men's Black Fine Kid Boots for . . . \$5.00 and \$5.50
Men's Heavy Work Boots. Only . . . \$3.00 the pair

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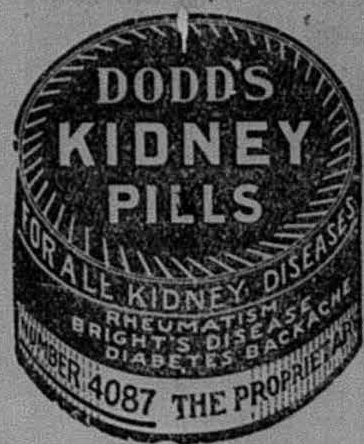
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NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Two Rooms Will be Furnished by The Red Cross Liners

Commandant H. A. Hurd, the campaign organizer for the furnishings for the new Maternity Hospital, waited on Captain Mitchell of the s.s. Silvia, and Captain James of the s.s. Rosalind, and asked them if it was not possible for them to furnish a room for the New Maternity Hospital by taking up a collection among the officers and passengers of the ships, and both the captains thought they could. Captain Mitchell and his officers arranged a concert last trip, and got \$24.27, and there is no doubt but that Captain Mitchell and James will raise \$200 to furnish a room.

This is a splendid chance for anyone who wants to help the most needful thing of our Island Home. Great pleasure will be afforded in placing a brass plate on the door, that rooms have been furnished by you. It's a good investment.

Three little girls held a Garden Party this week among their little friends, their names were Miss V. Stowe, Lorena Tizzard, and Rita Rose. They took in \$3.37. They did not know what to do with their money, so after a little thought, they decided to give it to the new Maternity Hospital to help the Children's Ward. They passed the money over to Commandant Hurd for this purpose. This

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of *Wm. D. Little*

is a splendid spirit and we trust that many more will follow the same.

There were a few little girls' names were overlooked in connection with the giving of the Tag-day results. Miss Beryl Warren \$2.03, Margaret Dunn \$2.91, Annie Jones \$1.80, Annie Escott \$4.20.

This brings Mrs. Pedigrew's total up to \$243.22.

The date has been fixed for the opening of the Hospital for Sept. 19, and it is hoped that by that date sufficient funds will have been received to furnish the building.

Commandant Hurd will be pleased to call and see any one who can help in any way this great need.

Adjutant Geo. French has donated \$100 to furnish a Children's Room in memory of his wife. We trust others will follow.

Masonic Installation at Bay Roberts

The installation of the Worshipful Master and the investiture of the office-bearers of Lodge McKay, No. 1129 R.S., A.F. & A.M., took place at Bay Roberts on Friday, the 10th inst.

Brother Tasker Cook, District Grand Master Designate, Brother H. E. Cowan, District Grand Secretary, with the other District Grand Lodge officers and several visitors from the city motored over for the occasion.

Brother Dr. T. C. McLeod, P.M., and first master of McKay Lodge, was again installed in that office, and the other officers duly invested and installed in proper form. Representatives from the city and Conception Bay Sister Lodges then tendered congratulations and best wishes to the newly installed Master, and to Lodge McKay.

After the ceremony refreshments were served in the Cable Hall, where Brother Cowan, in proposing the toast to Lodge McKay, reviewed briefly its progress and growth since its inception in 1914.

Brother Uphill, a visitor to the city from the United States, made a very pleasing address, outlining briefly some of the work of the fraternity in that country.

The following are the newly installed officers:—

R.W.M.—Dr. T. C. McLeod.
P.M.—Bro. George Pepper.
M.D.—Bro. Mark Gosse, Sr.
S.W.—Bro. James Norman.



COCK-FIGHTING was born with the cocks.

But it is only 80 years ago that the first man felt "like a fighting cock!"

Now he has brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, all over the world—all feeling "like a fighting cock!"

It happens this way: A person half sick with bad stomach, dull and heavy headache, takes Beecham's Pills just before going to bed. Immediately the Pills begin to harmonize the digestive and eliminative organs.

Consequently, this person has a good night's sleep and arises in the morning with clear brain, bright eye, keen appetite, and full of energy for work and play.

It is now just 80 years since Beecham's Pills first began correcting disordered stomachs and stirring sluggish livers and bowels to natural activity—and feeling "like a fighting cock" is associated as inseparably with Beecham's Pills, as the pills are with good health.

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J.W.—Bro. James Snow.
Sec.—Bro. R. W. Myers.
Treas.—Bro. R. J. Demister.
D. of C.—Bro. S. G. Butt, P.M.
Chaplain—Bro. R. V. E. M. Bishop.
S.D.—Bro. S. A. Smith.
J. D.—Rev. A. E. Mercer.
I.G.—Bro. R. J. Mercer.
Tyler—Bro. A. F. Wilson.
J. S.—Bro. C. C. Butt.

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THE REAL AIM OF FRANCE IN RUHR OCCUPATION

The United States, thanks to its policy of "isolation," is usually regarded as a disinterested observer in European affairs. At times no doubt the character is not entirely sustained, as the recent conference at Lausanne tended to show; but on the whole American opinion holds a steady balance in the judgment of matters in the Old World. When, therefore, many American commentators suggest other grounds for the French occupation of the Ruhr and the British opposition to this manoeuvre, than the chosen spokesmen of either country have been disposed to offer, and when moreover, these grounds are based on the solid bed-rock of commercial ambition, it would be a poor move to disregard their comment as the vague theory of misinformed speculators. Reasoning from an entirely worldly premise and appealing to history for support, they believe that the French care less for actual reparations than they do for the control of the great steel industry of which the Ruhr basin is the key.

From the days of Caesar the Rhine has been a disputed frontier, and Foch expresses no original opinion when he states that the only guarantee for France is to hold militarily the banks of the Rhine. It was for political reasons that the tide of war surged back and forth in this region throughout the Middle Ages. But in the last century a new factor arose. The invention of machinery gave impetus to the industrial revolution and the production of steel became all-important for a nation's prosperity. Bismarck knew this well enough and dictated terms after Sedan which he believed would rob France of all her coal and iron areas. When, not long afterwards, the Lens-Douai coal field was discovered he gnashed his teeth with indignation that the vanquished foe had unearthed a hitherto unknown supply, and many shrewd students of history declare the acquisition of this coal field to have been the chief object of the German aggression in 1914.

Now, however, the tables are turned.



Germany has been compelled to disgorge Alsace and Lorraine and return to France the great field of iron ore which Bismarck took in 1871. In the last fifty years, moreover, steel production has increased enormously and is estimated to have been greater during the present century than in all the preceding years of the world's history. And year by year it continues to increase. France, therefore, seeing an opportunity to establish herself as one of the great steel-producing countries of the world, has steadily shaped her policy to that end. Without the possession of the Ruhr coal field, however, this would be impossible, for the great factories in Lorraine need seven million tons of coke per annum which the French coal fields cannot supply.

For the Rhine steel area differs in this respect from the other two great steel areas of the world. In Britain and America they are both geographical and political entities, whereas in Western Europe, Germany, France and Belgium each have an interest in the field; and, since the return of Lorraine to France, Germany is practically without ore, while France has become the possessor of factories (for which in fact she paid) but has not the fuel to run them. For a while Germany delivered coal to France and Belgium in payment of reparations but always in arrears of the amounts stipulated, until the patience of the two Allies being finally exhausted, they went into possession less than a year ago and proceeded to control the output of the mines. Results have not been entirely satisfactory, but time may serve to strengthen their hands and ensure an output sufficient for the operation of the French factories in Lorraine. When this is achieved France will hold the economic supremacy of Europe, an object which, say the critics, she is as determined to attain as British industrialists are eager to prevent. That Poincare is in power at present lends color to this view, for, prior to his appointment to the great offices of state, he acted as

counsel to the steel interests of France and as Foch argues for the acquisition of a military pied a terre on the Rhine so does Poincare aim at the establishment of a predominant French steel industry by the control of the coal output of the Ruhr.

Strangely enough this case is sometimes unconsciously stated by French writers themselves, when defending the action of their Government. Raymond Recouly, editor of *Le Revue de France*, writing in the *World's Work* for June, ingeniously describes France's plight.

"France," he points out, "by the acquisition of the metallurgical industries of Lorraine, has considerably increased her deficit in combustibles, more especially in coke. During the last twenty years, the Germans had built many immense factories exclusively worked by coke from the Ruhr."

"France thus finds herself at the head of a vast iron trade. Instead of the 5,000,000 tons of pig-iron she produced before the war she now produces 11,000,000 tons, or more than double the quantity."

"Now, the consumption of pig-iron in France before the war was 4,500,000 tons; it might be increased another 1,500,000 tons, thus reaching 6,000,000 tons, which according to all experts, would be the maximum."

There remain 5,000,000 tons that France is absolutely obliged to export. But she can only sell it abroad and find buyers on the world's market on condition she is able to produce it very cheaply, which implies that she must obtain the coke necessary for its production, amounting to some 13,000,000 tons, at a very cheap rate.

Now, France can count on extracting 6,000,000 of that coke at home. She therefore lacks 7,000,000 that she can obtain only from Germany, that is to say, the Ruhr. The writer explains that, unless coke is forthcoming from the Ruhr, the Lorraine factories must shut down, and "if they shut down it means thousands of workmen being thrown out of work, the failure of powerful industrial organizations, bringing in its wake all sorts of social and economic disaster."

The irony of this position is surely manifest. That a country should feel aggrieved at the burdens imposed by the sudden acquisition of vast wealth is a curious phenomenon, and the dolorous apology for the Ruhr occu-



Baby's Skin Troubles

Chafing, scalding, skin irritations and itching, burning eczema are quickly and thoroughly relieved and the skin kept soft, smooth and velvety by the use of

Dr. Chase's Ointment
Apply daily after the bath.

patron, that, without it, men may be thrown out of work in Lorraine, comes strangely after figures of British unemployment since the Armistice. The latter people have borne an intolerable burden for some years and may be pardoned the suspicion that their Ally has other and stronger reasons for entering the Ruhr than merely to avert her share of labor distress, from which hitherto she has fortunately been exempt.



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The Evening Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 13th., 1923.

The Commission of Enquiry

On Friday last, Prime Minister Warren announced that the three gentlemen invited by the Government to form a Royal Commission had refused to act as such. It is now known that the Executive Government on Saturday decided to request the Colonial Office, through His Excellency the Governor, to select a party for that purpose; which request was transmitted to the British authorities on Saturday afternoon.

By this decision the Prime Minister and his executive have shown they intend to carry out the Prime Minister's recent declaration that the enquiry should be a full and complete one.

In many respects it is preferable that an outside party take charge of this matter. Probably delay and eventual failure to find other local gentlemen to form a commission would result from further Government efforts in this direction; and, moreover, an outside commission would be calculated to inspire greater public confidence and respect.

A Need for System

On Saturday the Advocate referred to the splendid status, as established by the report of Drs. Zilva and Drummond, of Newfoundland's refined cod-liver oil in the markets of the world.

There is no doubt that, as far as this product has been concerned, we have suffered in the past owing to the fact that the good qualities of our oil have not been made known and that Norwegian oil has been generally considered as the best product.

Owing to the recent investigation by British experts, the Norwegian and Newfoundland product have been very favorably established for Newfoundland, as it is the opinion of both authorities that our product is superior to the Norwegian. We should not lose sight of the lesson indicated from this desirable state of affairs. While this industry was not governed by intelligent rules and regulations and was not carried out under strict inspection and control, the product was generally inferior. Those who made the good product suffered from others who made the inferior article and who lowered the standard, and, as a consequence, lowered the price. It was thus that the reputation of our refined product was injured and that the Norwegian product, always regulated and controlled, secured its ascendancy.

The active work of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the intelligent and precautionary rules and regulations pertaining to manufacture, the rigid inspection of factories, etc., and the research work, as conducted by British experts, have wrought a complete change.

It must be said that the co-operation of manufacturers was, except in a few cases, always obtainable, and the importance of this fact cannot be underestimated. Should not similar success attend similar efforts in other directions? Our country can furnish unrivalled products in point of quality. What is needed is efficiency of manufacture and marketing. And we can have it all; if only those, more directly interested, would stop a policy of senseless individual competition and get down to a policy of a more general benefit to the country.

The day should be now here when political feeling is no longer the country's curse and the yoke on the necks of our people.

If the attempt made a few years ago to depart from eighteenth century methods of handling fish failed because of political and other differences, it may be there is a better public spirit today. It may be there is more consideration for those who must live in this country from handling a product which, if treated right, has no compeer in any country of the world.

Curzon's Note

The note of Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, referred to in the despatches published to-day contains the long-looked-for pronouncement of Britain's position with respect to the reparations problem. The rising of Parliament without any indication of what line the Government intended adopting caused a great deal of adverse criticism of the Baldwin administration, and feeling has since become so strong that some such statement as that now made by Lord Curzon could not well be longer delayed. Whether or not the decision of the British Government that the occupation of the Ruhr by the French is illegal will mean definite action by Baldwin and Curzon still remains to be seen, but the encouraging stand taken by Italy must serve to strengthen the hands of Britain in whatever course she may adopt.

Yet Mr. Baldwin is in a difficult position. What precisely can he do? He has gone the limit in applying "moral suasion" to the French; but they cheerfully refuse to budge. No one would seriously suggest that the British should help in turning them out of the Ruhr. That would be tantamount to an alliance with Germany against France, which is wholly unthinkable and would not command the support of the British people themselves.

England and Italy are as one on the desirability of an inter-allied debt commission, but France continues stubborn despite alternate threats and moral suasion, and in the meanwhile affairs in Germany seem to be "going to the dogs."

Reports from Berlin and other centres indicate that the spirit of unrest is spreading with a rapidity that might well cause apprehension under normal circumstances, but which is little short of alarming when it is considered in conjunction with the general situation.

Decidedly the British leaders have a difficult job to tackle whenever or however they may decide to go at it in real earnest.

Facing the Situation

The vital matter before the minds of a considerable portion of the people throughout the country is the matter of employment.

Its importance has been accentuated by the very poor fishery or by the recent weather which has destroyed the fishermen's chances in places where fish abounds.

Owing to circumstances existing throughout recent years, there is a tendency, on the part of the people, to look to the Government for everything and this tendency has been increased because our Government have been zealous in assisting the people in times of stringency.

In these times, therefore, a new relation has been caused to exist between the people themselves, and their representatives, whose responsibilities are almost unbearably increased. This applies to Government and Opposition members alike. Indeed, there are cases of some members who do no other work than that of trying to help their constituents and provide them with work. While in past years, members did not shoulder such responsibilities and did not interfere regarding matters which it was argued were personal matters, we have them today worrying overtime for their constituents.

It cannot be denied, however, and despite all the regrettable features surrounding the present situation, that there is a limit to which the Government, however desirous to assist, is able to go.

Relief measures of the past year or so saved a very serious situation among the people. It cost the country heavily, as has been shown; but unless they could do the impossible, it could not be otherwise. Severest criticism has been waged against the expenditure, and attempts have been made to raise a public storm of protest against efforts made to save the people. Irrespective of whether Government or Opposition members have appeared shocked over the cost of such relief measures, the Advocate knows that the greatest outcries come from those who went to Government departments and cried "the people wanted relief and were starving."

There being a limit to human nature, it is hard to resist the appeals of district representatives or of the people themselves; but it remains reasonable that if the people must be paid from here to there, or must be provided with relief work or kept with able-bodied relief, they must expect the inevitable consequences of large expenditure, for which they must pay in some way or the other.

While we know the unpopularity, just at this time, of introducing this line of thought, it must be felt that there is a danger of expecting too much from the representatives of all districts, and too much from the Government.

Self-reliance should be cultivated and Government assistance resorted to as the extreme contingency. If the country expects small expenditure on public charities and relief measures, such a line of action, on the part of the public and Government, must be pursued.

Otherwise, the country must pay for it.

Sparks from the Union Anvil

The schr. Cecil and Belle arrived this week from Gander Bay. The Captain reports seeing a vessel bottom up near Carmanville, which he reported to the Dept. of Marine & Fisheries. He has received a message stating the crew were safely landed.

The Cecil and Belle brought a load of lumber for the Trading Co.

The builders are making good progress with the woodworking factory.

The new 70 ton schooner will soon be ready for launching.

The fishermen report fair fishing this week. T. King had 30 qts. in his trap Friday morning.

The "Portia" arrived at 9.30 Thursday night. The roundtrippers from St. John's were surprised to see the buildings, etc., here. They will return with a different impression of the Union. The steamer was delayed on account of the large amount of freight being shipped to Union stores. The passengers enjoyed their stay and passed a pleasant hour on the deck listening to the Jazz Band, while some gentlemen and ladies danced to the lively music furnished by the cornet player, while Percy whipped it to a jingle on the concertina. The step dance by Messrs. White and Cowan certainly "took the cake." When it comes to dancing you can "leave it to Dug."

The steamer sailed about midnight and the people here know as far as the Portia is concerned there is no doubt about it, the passengers all agree that they are out for a good time, and yes, they have no bananas.

The F. P. Union left Saturday evening for Port Union with general cargo.

Fortune favors Port Union and luck follows the F.P.U. fishermen who are wrestling their livelihood from the waters of the Straits and Labrador.

Mr. Aaron Bailey returned to Port Union on Saturday by motor vessel F. P. Union.

Mr. Chas. Bryant, who is in charge construction work at Port Union, is to be complimented on excellent progress being made there.

Capt. J. W. West, Carmanville, of the schooner Empress, finished discharging lumber cargo to Horwood Lumber Co. this morning. The cargo was loaded at Alden Hr. of Fogo District, now re-named "Milltown." Captain West and his crew are a fine crowd of Union men and have done much freighting for the Union Trading Company, first doing such work in the well known vessel "The Union Club" about nine years ago.

Capt. James Troke of the schr. Orient has wired Sir William Coaker that he is returning from the Straits with a load of fish. Capt. Troke outfit from Port Union.

Bound Home With Full Load

Sir William Coaker is in receipt of a message from Captain Charlie Peckford of the schooner Humber, Deal, of Change Islands, saying that he is bound home from Belle Isle with a full load of 1,100 qts of cod-fish. The Humber Deal outfit from Port Union.

The message adds: "All schooners outfit from Union Trading Co. have bumper trips."

NOTE

Will the Grand Bank correspondent signing himself "Fisherman" kindly forward his name to the Advocate. We are unable to publish his letter until this rule is reserved. Name would not be for publication.

All inquiries regarding Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

"You Said It, Marceline!"

By MARCELINE FALBOY

ON "HALTERING" MEN

MARRIED men are best—
Now please don't jump
At conclusions;
I was going to say
Married men are best
LEFT ALONE;
But I would like to say,
In passing,
That may of them are
Extremely INTERESTING,
And NO WORSE
Than the SINGLE ones;
And also no BETTER;
For when all is said
And done,

MARRIAGE is only a TAG
Which ALTERS the owner,
Or, if they have never
Been MARRIED in before,
It would be more correct
To say it ESTABLISHES
Their owner;
But women should remember
That TAGGED or not
The breed is the SAME;
And a WISE woman,
After leading him
To the "HALTER,"
HOBBLES him,
And takes no risks.

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Crowds Arriving on Humber Company Says Impossible Give Further Employment.

We understand Premier Warren has received a message from Mr. Alexander of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., stating that despite previous warnings, many men are still arriving on the scene of operations, for which it is absolutely impossible to find work. These men, according to the message, will have to be sent back to their homes; and it is extremely important, in the interests of men, not to seek employment in person on the Humber, as further employment is not obtainable at present.

Draft Evader Is Now Murderer

EBERBACH, Aug. 13—Grover Cleve and Bergdoll, United States draft evader, shot down and killed one man and wounded another Friday night, when men concealed in his hotel, seized him in a kidnapping attempt.

No Immediate Release of Political Prisoners

DUBLIN, Aug. 12—It was officially announced on Saturday that there would be no immediate release of political prisoners. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Home Affairs, said the Government had evidence that the Republicans are preparing to renew the onslaught on the economic life of the country. In those circumstances it was not proposed to release immediately and indiscriminately those who had challenged the people.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13—Damages set at five hundred thousand dollars, caused by a fire here Sunday afternoon which destroyed premises at the corner of Osborne and Mountain Sts. of Ledoux Jennings, Carriage Co. Ltd., and which spreading to the neighbouring buildings including Bell Telephone Company's Garage, three dwellings and a hotel, caused great damage; four men including firemen were slightly injured. More than one hundred automobiles were destroyed.

There is something nobly simple and pure in a taste for the cultivation of forest trees. He who plants a tree looks forward to future ages and plants for posterity. Nothing could be less selfish than this.—Washington Irving.

LATEST

BERLIN, Aug. 13—Three times this day the Communists at Hottelshausen, near Glesenkir, erected gallows with effigies of Chancellor Cuno and Hugo Stinnes swinging from them, but each time the police tore them down. The proceedings ended in an ugly rush on the police by the crowd in which one policeman and five demonstrators were killed and ten wounded.

BERLIN, Aug. 13—After accepting the task Sunday of forming a new government, following the resignation of Chancellor Cuno and cabinet, Dr. Gustave Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party held a conference with the representatives of the various parties.

The greatest difficulty seems to be in connection with the foreign minister, and it is thought possible he will take the post himself temporarily.

The new cabinet, it is thought, will be of a strictly political character, including representatives of the United Socialist, Clerical, People's and Democratic parties.

The United Socialists have made it known that they expect to have four seats in the ministry.

The abandonment of Chancellor Cuno by the Socialists was commonly accepted as a concession to their radical followers, and a counter to the Communists who are utilizing the nation's distress as a means of mobilizing working classes around the red flag. It may be said that Herr Cuno was purely a victim of the economic crisis, as the middle parties supporting him were still inclined to stand by his government. But at last the realized the futility of maintaining him in the position of Chancellor in the face of two hundred hostile labor votes in the Reichstag.

The Chancellor's political supporters and President Ebert finally impressed him with the hopelessness of such a proposal and he concluded to resign four party coalition since 4th min resign.

Dr. Stresemann was born in 1878, and is one of the most fluent speakers in the Reichstag. He is an out and out party man and is regarded as an adept politician. He has been identified with industrial activities, being president of the German-American Economical Commission which is occupied with endeavoring to further trade relations between the United States and Germany.

Remember that life is made up of loyalty—loyalty to friends, loyalty to the country in which you live, loyalty to our King, and above all—for that holds all other loyalties together—loyalty to God.—H.M. the Queen.

MUSTAD'S HOOKS NEVER MISS

The Best Is Not Too Good For a Fisherman.

MUSTAD'S HOOKS Never Miss

Ask for Mustad's.

From The Masthead

By The Lookout.

"The Fifteen Books Which Have Had Most Decisive Influence in World Thinking"—this was the very interesting subject of a discussion in a recent issue of the literary section of the New York Times. The choices of a number of leading authorities were quoted.

Carl Van Doren, literary critic of the Century Magazine, selected this list:

Plato's "Republic," Aristotle's "Ethics," Virgil's "Aeneid," Aquinas's "Summa Theologica," Machiavelli's "The Prince," Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," Calvin's "Institutes," Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Newton's "Principia," Rousseau's "Social Contract," Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Einstein's "The Meaning of Relativity."

Without giving the industrial lists of the various literary authorities I will name the books quoted:

The Bible, Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Shakespeare's Plays, Goethe's "Faust," Dante's "Divine Comedy," Boccaccio's "Decameron," Balzac's "Comedie Humaine," Rousseau's "Confessions," Nietzsche's "Zarathustra," Bernard Shaw's Plays, Schopenhauer's Essays, Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," "The Classics" of Confucius, Bacon's "Novum Organum," Karl Marx's "Das Kapital," Helmholtz's "Physiological Optics," Hum's "Inquiry Concerning Human Undertakings," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," Dumas' "The Three Musketeers," Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Ibsen's Plays, Freud's books, Dostoevsky's Novels, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

By the way, how many of the books named have you read? I can say

that I have read some eighteen of them.

**** * * * * *
The remarkable point about the choices of the various experts in literature is the lack of unanimity among them. In view of this I am encouraged to give a list of the fifteen books which I think have most influenced the thinking of the world:

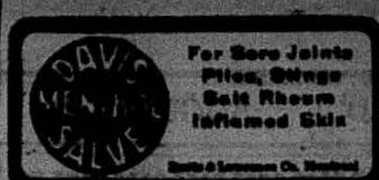
The Bible and The Talmud (Jewish Holy Book).
Confucius's Classics.
The Koran.
Plato's Republic.
Rousseau's Social Contract.
Thos. Paine's Pamphlets, and the American Constitution.
Aristotle's Ethics.
Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.
Karl Marx's Das Kapital.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Darwin's origin of Species.
The Revolutions of Heaven, by Copernicus.

Corvante's Don Quixote.
The Decameron.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
These are not placed in the order of their estimated importance, but by classification: religious, sociological and political, philosophical, economics, scientific, novels.

**** * * * * *
The influence played by the Bible the Hebrew Talmud is apparent to every reader, presumably. So will the influence of the writings of Confucius when it is remembered that some 400,000,000 people in China today pattern a great deal of their every day life after his teachings—and excellent, humanitarian teachings they are. I assure you, and, in the opinion of many, just as lofty and sound as those of any of the great moralists. The Koran has had tremendous influence on the hundreds of millions of Mohammedans in the world.

**** * * * * *
Plato's "Republic," Rousseau's "Social Contract," and Thomas Paine's pamphlets and the American Constitution, including their Declaration of Independence, I think are the most influential political documents ever written. Plato's Republic set men thinking along new lines and out of the impetus which Plato gave sociological study very great things have since happened.

Out of Rousseau's writings grew



the French Revolution and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and, indirectly, the American Revolution. Paine's pamphlets—"The Crisis," "Rights of Man," etc.—played a most tremendous part in the American Revolution. The American Constitution about which Lord Bryce wrote his great book, was the world's first written constitution and has been copied by over 100 countries. Gladstone, the great British Prime Minister, declared that the Declaration of Independence was "the grandest document ever struck off by the hand of man."

**** * * * * *
Aristotle, as Grant Overton says, "more than any other individual has shaped our western culture." The great work of the German, Emmanuel Kant, "Critique of Pure Reason," is, according to the same authority, "the Mont Blanc in our philosophical ranges."

**** * * * * *
"Das Kapital"—often called "the workingman's Bible,"—is Karl Marx's famous exposition of Socialism and the Socialist criticism of the existing social, industrial and political order. Read by only a few scholars, it has yet had an influence quite impossible to calculate. Thousands upon thousands of different books, hundreds of daily, weekly and fortnightly newspapers and magazines, millions of pamphlets, etc., in all countries have been published to explain the "Das Kapital" and expound Marx's views. In "Das Kapital" originated the Economic Determinism. Out of this work have grown over 100,000,000 Socialists in the world to-day, sixty or seventy years after it was written.

**** * * * * *
Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is the Bible of Free Trade, the historic fiscal policy of Great Britain. Need any more be said for its value in influencing the thought of the world?

**** * * * * *
William Jennings Bryan is stumping up and down the American continent to-day, making vehement speeches, because some years ago Charles Darwin, the famous English naturalist and biologist, wrote "Origin of Species," the Bible of Evolution. And this is but one tiny part of the consequences of the appearance of that book. I suppose there is hardly a scientist in the world to-day who does not believe in the theory of organic evolution, or progressive change. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, consisting of over 1000 distinguished scientists, recently went emphatically on record as believing in it. The British Association has done likewise. Ninety five percent of all the university and college professors believe in it. Next to Socialism I suppose no subject has given rise to such discussion in modern times.

**** * * * * *
The novel of the famous Spaniard, Miguel Cervantes, namely, "Don Quixote,"—pronounced Ke-ho-tay—is generally declared to be the greatest novel ever written. By its brilliant satire and burlesquing it killed romantic chivalry in Europe.

**** * * * * *
The Italian Boccaccio's "Tales of Decameron" may perhaps be regarded as the foundation of the modern school of realism in literature. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the book of the great anti-slavery movement in the United States. Its part in the overthrow of chattel slavery was enormous. The novel has been translated into dozens of languages.

**** * * * * *
These fifteen books have influenced the thinking of the people of the world more than all the generals, kings, battles and wars of all time.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Works until noon of Saturday, 18th day of August, for the supply of Five Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen Tons of Best Screened North Sydney Coal, to be delivered in the months of August, September and October as required, and to suit the convenience of the Department in quantities and places as follows:

50 tons	Colonial Building.
150 "	Constabulary & Fire Halls.
270 "	Court House.
80 "	Customs House.
30 "	Customs (Tidewaiter's room).
15 "	Departmental Building.
230 "	Fever Hospital.
2000 "	General Hospital.
210 "	General Post Office.
900 "	Insane Asylum.
90 "	Government House.
3 "	Kennedy Building.
15 "	Museum Building.
60 "	Penitentiary.
120 "	Poor Asylum.
10 "	Stott Building.
35 "	Sudbury Hospital.
850 "	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

5118 tons.

ALSO for the supply of Thirteen Hundred and Six Tons of Best American Anthracite Coal, to be delivered at the following buildings:

25 tons	Colonial Building—Furnace, 25.
140 "	Constabulary and Fire Halls; 120 furnace, 20 egg.
15 "	Court House and Police Station—Egg, 15.
35 "	Departmental Building—Egg 35.
200 "	Fever Hospital—Furnace, 200.
120 "	Government House—Furnace 110; Egg 10.
450 "	Insane Asylum—Furnace, 450.
16 "	Kennedy Building—Furnace, 16.
80 "	Museum Building—Furnace, 80.
50 "	Penitentiary—Egg, 50.
70 "	Poor Asylum—Egg, 70.
30 "	Sanatorium—Egg 30.
50 "	Stott Building—Furnace, 50.
25 "	Sudbury Hospital—Furnace, 25.

1306 tons.

Furnace, 1076; Egg, 230.

All coal, except otherwise stipulated, must be delivered not later than October 31st, prox. Tenders to cover storage in sheds of various Buildings except Poor Asylum, Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum and to include all charges for cartage within and without Municipal limits. Government House, Court House, Fire Halls and Constabulary Buildings, Fever and General Hospitals, Insane Asylum, General Post Office and Tuberculosis Sanatorium to have deliveries made when and in such quantities as required between the date of contract and the last day of July following.

A money guarantee or approved accepted cheque for Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) must be enclosed with tender, which amount shall be open to forfeiture should a tender be accepted and the tenderer fail to enter into the contract or give necessary security within three days of proper performance of the contract.

In the case of Screened North Sydney Coal the pit certificate must be produced before any coal shall be delivered, showing same to be screened and of best quality.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned with the words "Tenders for Best Screened North Sydney Coal" or "Best American Anthracite Coal" as the case may be, written across the face of the envelope.

A. W. PICCOTT,
Minister of Public Works.
Department of Public Works,
St. John's, Nfld.,
August 9th, 1923.

aug10,12,15,17



With the poppy wit instinctively identified with her native Paris, Mlle. Marceline d'Alroy, clever French commentator on life, will write a daily feature column for "THE EVENING ADVOCATE" It's more than a moral tonic for "the tired business man"

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

Declaring the United States laws made life a burden, objecting her to petty annoyances and depriving her of personal liberty, Mrs. Christine A. Welsel, wealthy widow of 270 Park Avenue, New York, has sailed for France to remain abroad "until," she said, "the United States enacts some sane laws which will preserve the rights of its subjects rather than taking them away."

Mrs. Welsel declares she cared little for drink, but it made her furious for the State to say to her she could not have a drink if she so desired. She said she would buy a villa in Cannes.

Pullman cars equipped with radio receiving sets will be running shortly on the various railway services in England.

Experiments carried out by radio engineers on express trains, using both inside and outside aerials, have been very successful. It has been possible to pick up concerts from broadcasting stations while travelling at 60 miles an hour. Passing trains do not interfere, nor do tunnels make any difference to the clearness of the music and messages.

William M. Hughes, until recently premier of Australia, believes that some day the surplus population of Japan may go knocking at the doors of Australia, seeking relief from the starvation that has compelled them to flee from their overcrowded island empire. And, if this does happen, Australia can hardly bid them be gone if she still lacks people.

Hence, Mr. Hughes argues in an article in the Sydney Telegraph, it behooves Australia to-day to redouble her efforts to fill her vacant spaces with men and women of the white race.

Swedish authorities, considering the motorising of its highway traffic declare that the general establishment of regular automobile passenger and truck service cannot wait for the construction of new roads and the rebuilding of old ones, but that the motor vehicles must be adapted to the roads.

The roads are to be divided into four classes, according to the weights which they are able to sustain. Trailers, rather than additional motor trucks, are to be used whenever the traffic is large. A curious type of vehicle is recommended for winter use in northern Sweden. This car is to have sleigh runners instead of front wheels, and will be equipped with special drive wheels and gear.

For the financing of this new service yearly subsidies have been proposed, as well as a government loan fund.

A Chinese father's right to chastise disobedient and unjust sons is illustrated by a case in the Civil Court of Wei-hai-wei, and mentioned in the annual report of that colony.

Two sons had attempted to deprive their aged parent of property reserved for their personal use after the remainder of his belongings had been divided. Asked in court why he had not punished the offenders for their greed, the father replied that he was not strong enough.

But as the unfilial sons, who are both over forty years of age, now appeared submissive before the magistrate, the parent gladly seized the opportunity to administer the overdue correction with a strap supplied to him in court. The sons took the medicine for their moral health without a murmur, while the old man was delighted.

In an effort to reach every sightless person in that part of the country, the collection of books for the blind in the public library, Chicago, has become one of the largest in the United States, according to Nathan R. Levin, assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

The blind from nearly every state in the Mississippi valley patronize this collection, because of its ready accessibility, declares Edward Paterson, in charge of the work. Anybody who applies for a loan, and the government permits the books to be sent out in franked envelopes.

The number of available volumes in raised printing is comparatively small, it is said, but the Chicago library, with 3,500 books, claims to have virtually everything ever published for the benefit of the sightless people.

Do you want to tell the fishermen what you have for sale? Well, then, put your ad in THE FISH-KRIMEN'S PAPER.

Farquhar Steamship Companies.

Passenger and Freight Service,
NORTH SYDNEY TO ST. JOHN'S.
Steel Steamship S. S. "SABLE I."
Leaves NORTH SYDNEY every Saturday.
Leaves ST. JOHN'S every Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Farquhar Trading Co., Ltd., HARVEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Agents,
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The Ru-Ber-Oid Co., Ltd.,

Montreal, Canada.

When you buy ready-roofing remember that there is only one Ru-ber-oid and the Ru-ber-oid Co. makes it. The name Ru-ber-oid is indelibly stamped every seven feet on the under side of the sheet. Refuse substitutes.

JAMES G. CRAWFORD,
Representative.

feb3,ed,1m

STOP THE DECAY
in the
"MATCHLESS"
WAY
Do it whilst the weather is fine.

Labrador Fishery Not Encouraging

Ice and Fog Interfere With Operations of Fishermen.

SYDNEY, N.S., August 7.—The fishery along the whole coast from Battle Harbor to Turnavik does not look very encouraging. Some have got as high as 300 quintals but others have no fish at all due to ice lying in their trap berths.

The outlook for the Bell-Isle Strait voyage is blank failure. On the Newfoundland side of the strait codfish are fairly plentiful, but on the Labrador coast there is little if anything doing.

The Canadian cutter Arras, operated by the Government for the protection of fishermen and the fishery service in general on the Grand Banks, reported at St. John's last week end for fuel and supplies.

The cutter is on this patrol work following representations that Portuguese and French trawlers were doing great damage to hand lines and fishermen.

Capt. Barkhouse stated that the weather had been very foggy all season, and hopes for a good fish harvest are not bright. There is a scarcity of bait, and very little has been done by any of the vessels.

A Small Fishery

The traps set outside this port for the past week or so have only been securing from 4 to 10 cwt. of codfish. It is estimated that between Cape St. Francis and Cape Race that the trap voyage taken all round will be only small. In parts of the shore, just to the north of this port some of the lucky ones have done well and in one or two instances trap crews have taken more fish than they could conveniently handle, but then the majority of traps secured only a few quintals.

All along the Southern Shore from Bay Bulls to Trepassy the voyage may be considered to be a small average one. In Bay Bulls some few traps have secured from 400 to 900 quintals but the majority are credited with only a few quintals.

Taken all round along this stretch of coast from Cape to Cape the fishery is about at all to be compared to that of last year.—Trade Review.

CITY TEAM FOR GRAND FALLS

Mr. R. E. Innes, who is going to Grand Falls as manager of the city team, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Grand Falls Club, stating that all arrangements are finalized for the inter-town series, the opening game of which will be played on Monday during the week.

As Railway accommodation must be arranged by to-morrow all who intend going out with the team should send in their names to-day, as in case sufficient fans offer a special excursion train will be made up by General Passenger Agent Pittman, to leave here Saturday night, the fare for the return trip being \$13.80 first class. Last year Grand Falls almost turned the tables on the city team, and it was only Walsh's goal tending that saved the situation. This year Walsh is again going out, while Tall, Thistle, Maddigan, Meaney, Duggan, Hunt, Flynn, Ewing and Coulas are also going which will make a strong aggregation and an interesting series is anticipated.

Why Suffer From Eczema?

One tin EXAREM will cure an ordinary case, and cost only \$1.00 postpaid. THE EXAREM AGENCY, 31 Alexander St., St. John's.

June 4, 1923, t.f.

Portuguese Purchase Green Fish In Nfld.

Will Carry It To Portugal Where It Will Be "Made" Good Price Paid Local Fishermen.

St. John's.—For the past two weeks or more the Portuguese three-masted schooner Ondina has been in port, and has been receiving green fish from the fishermen who work off this shore. The vessel, we understand, landed a cargo of salt here, and her captain hopes to, if at all possible, secure a good quantity before he sails. He is paying for the fish from the knife at the rate of \$1.25 per cwt., and is securing a fair quantity of the catch coming in here.

The fish will likely be taken to Portugal to be cured, and the skipper is hopeful that the venture will pay. Those local people who are buying the same class of fish have had to advance their rate from \$1.00 to \$1.25 to compete with the captain, whose action is more or less of an innovation in the business, for it is a new departure for our green fish to be taken to Europe to be "made," and the transaction will be watched with interest, and especially as to how the fish, if cured in Portugal, will turn out.

Some of the fishermen say they believe he will come out of the venture on the right side, and if he does his action will likely be an incentive to others of his countrymen to do likewise, so that there is a possibility of a good quantity of our codfish catch being disposed of in this way.—Trade Review.

Schr. Capsized In Gale

The Susu which arrived yesterday reports that Wednesday's breeze was felt North, and that a marine tragedy was averted only by the merest chance when the schooner S.T.W.B. was struck by a squall a couple of miles off Carmanville and capsized. The vessel was owned by Captain Steve Blackwood and his brother Walter, who with two others of a crew were on board, as was Walter's wife. The schooner was bound from Botwood to Carmanville at the time and was in ballast. When the squall struck the vessel she heeled over and the crew together, with Mrs. Blackwood, who were on deck, immediately jumped in the boat and luckily all got clear and rowed into Carmanville.

The vessel was later picked up bottom up with her sails set and moored about a mile from the land, and Saturday an attempt was made to tow her to Carmanville, where it is hoped to have her upright and repaired.

The schooner was 25 tons and it is understood is insured.

Susu Back From Northward

The Coastal steamer Susu, Captain Roberts, arrived from the Pogo service at 5 p.m. yesterday, after an excellent round trip. The ship reports an improvement in the fishery throughout the district, but he weather has interfered with operations it being very stormy preventing the men from going on the grounds. Whenever the weather is suitable good catches are made with hook and line and also with traps, and fish is reported plentiful.

The Susu brought a part freight and the following passengers:—Miss G. Oake, Miss B. Brown, Miss F. Burden, Miss D. Burden, Miss E. Winsor, Miss B. GIP, Miss A. Stratton, Miss E. Kelloway, Miss N. Buckley, Messrs. A. A. Burden, W. Jamieson, Rev. R. H. Mercer, F. White, H. Burden, Messdames W. Combes, A.A. Burden, E. Hall, B. Spurrell, W. Stratton, W. Starkes, R. H. Mercer, F. Dewey, B. Burry, Pickford and 2 children, J. Steel, L. Hicks, K. Hicks, J. Hall and 2 children, S. Abbott and 2 children, and in steerage.

The millionaire cannot buy better nor even the poorest family use a flour that is more economical.

WINDSOR PATENT

"Canada's Best Flour"

PERSONAL

Mr. P. Wylan, who was on a business trip to the American and Canadian markets, returned by Saturday's express.

Mr. J. J. Mahoney, Secretary Treasurer of the Municipal Council left by Saturday's train to spend the next ten days fishing at Placentia.

Mr. B. Oakley, formerly of Percie John's office, left by the S. S. Silvia Saturday for New York, where he has secured a position in the Waterman Company's office.

Mr. P. E. Wallace, who has been at Sudbury Hospital for some time past is now on the highroad to recovery and will be released from the Hospital during the next week.

Br. Barker, of Boston, Mr. Finley of New York and Mr. Barker of St. John, N.B., of the Western Union Cable Co. arrived in North Sydney Tuesday morning and sailed on the S.S. Kyle for Newfoundland where they will spend some time on official business.—Sydney Post Aug. 9.

Capt. Handigan of Grand Bank, who was blinded by an explosion of signalling gun when calling in dories during a storm on the Grand Banks, is now progressing favorably. Capt. Handigan was in hospital for treatment some time ago.

Police Court

A 16 year old laborer for attempting to break into the store of Mrs. Downey, Henry Street early Saturday morning, pleaded guilty. He tried force and entrance by way of the shop door; in doing so he broke the glass in the shop door. This aroused the proprietress and the would-be burglar ran away. A good description enabled the police to locate the culprit, who upon being arrested, confessed his guilt.

A labourer from Nunery Hill, drunk was discharged.

Capt. Murley Well Again

Captain James Murley, commander of the S. S. Sable I, who has been confined to his home in Halifax through illness, arrived in North Sydney last Saturday evening. Capt. Murley has improved greatly in health and took over the command of the Sable I on her trip to St. John's Monday afternoon. During the absence of Captain Murley the steamer was in charge of the first officer.—Sydney Post, Aug. 8th.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

There was a large attendance at Saturday night's match, when the West defeated the East by four goals to nil. The game was interesting and some good play was witnessed.

A taxi-driver while bound city-yards on Friday night killed a cow, and came near ditching his car. A passing motorist came to his assistance and helped to remove the dead animal from the centre of the road.

Caught Under Lizzie's Bonnet

At the foot of "Granny" Bates' Hill a man got caught under a 'Lizzie's' bonnet. It happened this way. His Ford Car refused to go. He was making some adjustments, when a larger vehicle came along, driven by one who evidently delighted in taking two sides of the road. Striking the smaller car a fearful blow, the bonnet came down over the man's neck, resulting in grave differences of opinion being expressed in the most forcible terms. And all on a Sunday afternoon.

Ye Old Days

On this date 1855 Merlin Rock, in St. John's Narrows, removed to 27 feet depth of water, which was necessary to allow large steamers to enter.

Aug. 13th 1878—Hawk (new boat) made quickest time in all comers race, 9.58.

1891—The Academia boat won Club Cup in annual races, time 10.17.

In 1899, the Mascott, (fishermen) made quickest time at races, 9.52 1/2. John Nelson was murdered at Muddy Hole Pond, Burgeo, subsequent revelations endeavoured to prove suicide. Reward of \$400.00 was offered but alleged culprit was never found, 1876.

Broad Cove Regatta

The Broad Cove Regatta will be held at Broad Cove on Wednesday next, the 15th. The energetic committee in charge has prepared an excellent programme for the day and the following races will be run off:—Single Scull, Double Scull, Farmers, Fishermen and All-Comers. Entries for the races are to be in to the Committee not later than this evening. At night a dance will be held in the old school house and the presence of friends from the city will be appreciated by those in charge.

Rum-Runner Is Captured By Cutter

NFLD. SCHOONER IS BROUGHT TO PORT BY SAGAMORE

The schooner Una, bound from St. Pierre to Nassau with 20 kags of rum and 30 cases of liquor on board, was taken into North Sydney last night by the cutter Sagamore. It is stated that the cutter Sagamore had been stated that the Una has been lying off Low Point about 20 days. Running short of food and supplies the craft attempted to make port and was taken in tow by the Sagamore. The vessel is owned by Captain Nathan LeMoine of Burgeo, Nfld.—Sydney Post, Aug. 9th.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Seal Cove Bridge on the Main Line, Harbor Main District, is closed to all traffic pending constructing or repairs, until further notice. Seal Cove Road from Lance Cove to Indian Pond must be used in the meanwhile.

A. W. PICCOTT, Minister of Public Works. aug13.3i

SHIPPING NOTES

The S. S. Kriton arrived at Argentia yesterday morning from Sydney, with a cargo of coal to the Reid Nfld. Company.

The Rosalind arrived at Halifax from New York at 11 a.m. to-day.

The Silvia reached Halifax at 5 a.m. to-day, 40 hours from this port.

The s.s. Portia left Coachman's Cove at 8 a.m. to-day going north.

The Furness liner Sachem leaves Boston for Halifax and here on the 16th inst.

The s.s. Hangerland arrived at Aguathuna Saturday from Sydney in ballast.

The Mapledawn left Charlottetown Saturday at midnight, and is due here to-morrow morning.

The Sable I. is due here to-morrow morning, from Sydney and St. Pierre.

The schr. J. W. Parker arrived at Heart's Content to-day, coal-laden from Sydney for the Telegraph Co.

The s.s. Mimi has entered at Greenspond to load pitprops at Powell's Cove for the British North American Trading Co.

The British steamer Baron and Rosson, MacDonald, master, has arrived at LaSalle from Bathurst, N.B., to load pit props.

The s.s. Susu, arriving yesterday from the northern route, reports the fishery outlook much improved, though stormy weather prevents fishermen from staying on the grounds.

The schr. Jean McKay cleared from Grand Bank for English Harbor where she will finish loading 4055 qts codfish shipped by J. B. Patten, Harris, Wm. Forsey and S. Piercey.

The s.s. Canadian Sapper sailed from Montreal at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Sir Richard and Lady Squires left by special car Saturday evening enroute to Canada.

Fisherman Lost on Grand Banks

The Lunenburg banking schooner Dorothy Adams, Berringer master, which arrived at Ferryland on the 8th instant reports that on July 16th, two of the crew while hauling their trawls on the banks swamped their dory. A dory went to their assistance but one poor fellow named George Shovenburg, aged 37, married, two children, went down before the rescuing dory reached the spot.

HOW THEY GOT IT.

It is a long way back to the battle of Hastings in 1066 when the Normans won England from King Harold the Saxon. For bravery at Hastings, Wm. of Normandy gave his scarf to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, one of his marshalls it is claimed. That scarf is still preserved at Wentworth Woodhouse, the home of Earl Fitzwilliam, and has since been used at the christening of all the Fitzwilliam heirs.

Hollywood Garden Party Is Well Attended

During the week end an exceptionally large number of people went out of town, the majority went to Hollywood for the Garden Party there. In addition to about 200 who went out Saturday there were 73 on yesterday's express and on the excursion yesterday afternoon there was 266. The Garden Party was a great success and all the visitors enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

Two Men Drowned at Burin

WENT ON FISHING GROUNDS A WEEK AGO AND HAVE NOT RETURNED.

The Deputy Minister of Justice received a message on Saturday from Magistrate Hollett at Burin, stating that two men of that place, William Inkpen and Maxwell Inkpen, were missing, and it was feared were drowned. It seems the two men were fishing together, and on Monday of last week went on the grounds in their motor-dory and since then no trace of them has been found. The people of the place, when they did not put in an appearance, became alarmed, and a search was instituted but without results. The authorities here were acquainted and the Argyle was sent out and cruised along the shore and out to sea, but the search proved futile and all hope of their safety has now been abandoned.

Kyle's Passengers

The following first class passengers arrived at Port aux Basques, on the S. S. Kyle and are on the incoming express:—J. H. and Mrs. Horwood, W. and Mrs. Spencer, J. Hartley, Mrs. W. Pearcey and daughter, F. H. Mason, H. McLeod, F. G. McCarthy, A. M. Piper, B. W. and Mrs. Page, C. Kennedy, John Gillis, A. Hann, R. Kendall, F. G. Brake, L. Norris, T. J. and Mrs. Dunphy, G. H. Colbourne, R. Chafe, P. J. Halley, Miss M. Hann, J. Wilcox, J. Cohen, E. M. Greene, Miss S. Vincent, Mrs. R. Read, Mrs. I. Goody, G. W. Soper, H. G. Phillips, H. C. Hansen, J. H. Bailey, R. L. Killso, Jas. Cochrane, J. McNulty, J. T. Kendall, G. St. John, F. Liouri G. Keeping, Miss A. Keeping, J. Cameron Mrs. F. Chesty, Miss G. Deering, W. Cutler, Mrs. G. Plander, Mrs. Coleman, Miss F. L. Coleman.

No matter what price you pay for your toilet soap, you cannot get a better quantity than Ivory. Yet Ivory is not expensive. You can buy it at the Union Stores for five cents a cake. There are larger size cakes too selling for ten and fifteen cents. Each is well worth the money and will please you immensely.

In the Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Companies' Act 1899, and Amendments Thereof and

In the matter of the Winding-up of

SAMUEL HARRIS, LIMITED

NOTICE OF CREDITORS' MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors in the above mentioned matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House, St. John's, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1923. To entitle a creditor to vote thereat proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting. Forms of General and Special Proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD, Provisional Liquidator. July 30, Aug 6, 13.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

In the Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Companies' Act 1899, and Amendments Thereof and

In the matter of the Winding-up of

ELLIOTT & CO., Ltd., Change Islands

NOTICE OF CREDITORS' MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors in the above mentioned matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House, St. John's, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1923. To entitle a creditor to vote thereat proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting. Forms of General and Special Proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD, Provisional Liquidator. July 30, Aug 6, 13.

In The Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Companies' Act, 1899 and Amendments thereof and

In the Matter of the Winding-up of The MARYTOWN TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CREDITORS' MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors in the above mentioned matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House, St. John's, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1923. To entitle a creditor to vote thereat proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting. Forms of General and Special Proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD, Provisional Liquidator. July 30, Aug 6, 13.

In the Supreme Court

In the Matter of the Companies' Act 1899, and Amendments Thereof and

In the matter of the Winding-up of The HERMITAGE TRADING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF CREDITORS' MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the first meeting of creditors in the above mentioned matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House, St. John's, at 12 o'clock, noon on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1923. To entitle a creditor to vote thereat proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting. Forms of General and Special Proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

WILLIAM F. LLOYD, Provisional Liquidator. July 30, Aug 6, 13.

As good as any soap can be that's Ivory toilet soap. Yet the price is not high. Every family can afford Ivory soap. It is a sensible economical soap. No fancy wrappers of stylish boxes, just plain wholesome pure soap that's what you want isn't it? Ivory at all Union Stores now.

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIPS.

Information with regard to movement of trains and steamers will be given out by—

RAILWAY INFORMATION.

Telephone connection to be made through Railway Exchange during business hours, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Calls after business hours will be handled in same manner by calling No. 293.

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited



For all Aches & Pains use

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT can be used for all muscle troubles such as Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Strains, Swollen Joints, etc., and in nearly all cases will cure.

It can also be used for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, and will give great relief.

Try a bottle if you need a good reliable Liniment and you are sure you will get results.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENERAL STORES.

Manufactured by

DR. STAFFORD & SON,

Wholesale Chemists & Druggists. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

June 1, 1923